REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Application Status

The status of the application is as follows:

- Claims 1-19 are pending. Of these, claims 1-10 were considered in the Office Action and 11-19 are new.

- Claim 9 stands rejected under 35 USC 101 as directed to non-statutory subject matter.

- Claim 10 stands rejected under 35 USC 112, second paragraph as indefinite.

- Claims 1, 4, and 7-10 stand rejected under 35 USC 102 as anticipated by Brooks.

- Claims 2 and 3 stand rejected under 35 USC 103 as obvious over Brooks in view of DeStefano.

- Claim 5 stands rejected under 35 USC 103 as obvious over Brooks in view of Fujita.

- Claim 6 stands rejected under 35 USC 103 as obvious over Brooks in view of Fujita and further in view of DeStefano.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 102

Independent **claim 1** now includes the limitation of former claim 2, which the Office Action concedes is not anticipated by Brooks.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

Claim 1

As noted above, **claim 1** now includes the limitations of former claim 2. The Office Action asserts that claim 1 is obvious over Brooks in view of DeStefano.

The Office Action concedes that Brooks does not disclose that the location indication comprises a point on the screen selected by the user, and cites DeStefano to remedy the deficiency. More specifically, the Office Action points to DeStefano column 7 lines 1-10. The Office Action states that DeStefano discloses a method of manipulating multiple graphical user interface components on a computer display, and further discloses a movement based on the point indicated by the user. According to the Office Action,

one would have been motivated to have a point to give the user exact coordinates of where to display thereby eliminating placement errors.

This rejection is respectfully traversed, as the proposed modification would render Brooks unsatisfactory for its intended purpose.[1]

Brooks is directed to a method for simultaneously viewing multiple windows 502, 504, 506 in a dynamic window 212. According to Brooks, the dynamic window 212 allows the user to drag and drop multiple windows "into a single dynamic window, thereby eliminating the time consuming and cumbersome process of manually moving and resizing multiple windows for simultaneous viewing."[2]

As illustrated by Brooks Figure 5, the display screen may include a number of overlapping windows 502, 504, 506. As shown in Brooks Figure 6, the user can invoke a dynamic window 212. With reference to Brooks Figures 7-12, the user drags desired ones of the windows 502, 504, 506 one at a time into the dynamic window 212. The user establishes the desired physical arrangement of the windows 502, 504, 506 in the dynamic window 112 by varying the direction from which the individual ones of the windows 502, 504, 506 are dragged into the dynamic window 212.[3] As the windows 502, 504, 506 are dropped into the dynamic window 212, they are automatically resized so that the selected windows 502, 504, 506 (i) occupy the entire space of the dynamic window 212; and (ii) are non-over-lapping.

DeStefano, on the other hand, is directed to a method that allows the user to concurrently manipulate multiple windows that are located near a pointer.[4] As described in the portion of the DeStefano cited by the Office Action, DeStefano discloses mutually exclusive "move" and "resize" modes.

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[1] MPEP 2143.01.
[2] Brooks column 3 lines 43-50.
[3] This process is more fully described in the text corresponding to Figures 6-13. Note that, in an alternate technique, the desired windows 502, 504, 506 may be selected prior to the creation of the dynamic window. The selected windows 502, 504, 506 are then placed in the dynamic window 212.
[4] DeStefano at Abstract.

Operation of DeStefano's system according to these mutually exclusive move and resize modes is illustrated at DeStefano Figures 13-15 and column 14 lines 7-35.

The move mode is shown in Figures 13 and 14. With reference to Figure 13, DeStefano teaches that the system identifies multiple windows 210, 230 that are located within a certain distance 254 from a pointer at location 204. As shown in Figure 14, the user may move the pointer from location 204 along a trajectory 208 to location 206. Doing so causes the identified windows 210, 230 to move along corresponding trajectories 218, 238 to new locations 210', 230'. However, the move operation does not change either the size or the relative positions of the identified windows 210, 230.

It is respectfully submitted that modifying Brooks to include the functionality of DeStefano would render Brooks unsatisfactory for its intended purpose. As described above, Brooks allows the user to select the physical arrangement of the desired windows 502, 504, 506 in the dynamic window 212 by varying the order in which they are selected and the direction from which they are dragged into the dynamic window 212. Employing the technique of DeStefano to simultaneously drag multiple identified windows 210, 230 into Brooks' dynamic window would defeat this functionality, as DeStefano's move operation retains both the size and relative positions of the selected windows 210, 230.

Moreover, because the selected windows 210, 230 would be dragged into the dynamic window 212 from the same direction (*e.g.*, along the common pointer trajectory 208 illustrated in DeStefano), Brooks' ability to determine the physical relationship between the various windows in the dynamic window 212 based on the direction in which the individual windows are dragged into the dynamic window 212 would be defeated. Hence, the user would be unable to vary the relative locations of the various windows in the dynamic window 212 without still further manipulation, which runs directly contrary to the stated purpose of Brooks.

Withdrawal of the rejection of claim 1 (which now includes the limitations of former claim 2) as obvious over Brooks in view of DeStefano is respectfully requested.

Claims 4, 7, 8, 9, and 10

It is submitted that **claims 4, 7, 8, 9** and **10** are directed to allowable subject matter at least by virtue of their dependency from claim 1.

Claim Rejections – 35 USC 103

Claim 2

Claim 2 has been cancelled without prejudice or disclaimer.

Claim 3

It is submitted that the Office Action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to **claim 3** because Brooks and Stefano fail to disclose each and every element of the claim. It is also submitted that there is no suggestion or motivation to combine the references in the manner suggested by the Office Action.

The Office Action asserts that DeStefano discloses a "center position indicated by the current point." Applicant points out, however, that the present claim requires that the displayed view have a center which substantially coincides with the point on the screen identified by the user.

Moreover, and as can be seen at Figures 11-13 and the accompanying text, the center position disclosed by Brooks is the location of the pointer 250 in the center of a grip range 252, 254. The location of the pointer 250 does not correspond to the center of a window 210, 230, 240. Indeed, the center point is located between the various windows, which are displaced from the pointer 250. Hence, DeStefano fails to disclose or suggest a displayed view having a center which substantially coincides with the point on the screen identified by the user as required by claim 3.[5] Because the cited references fail to disclose all of the elements of claim 3, the present rejection should be withdrawn.

There is also no suggestion or motivation to combine the references in the manner suggested. To explain the proffered motivation, the Office Action asserts that "[o]ne would have motivated to center around the point selected because it keeps operation from

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[5] Note that this omission is not cured by Brooks, nor does the Office Action so allege.

cutting off displays located on the side or edges and decrease the clarity of what is to be displayed."

It is submitted that this problem would not be present even if the references were to be combined as suggested by the Examiner. More specifically, and as noted above, Brooks teaches that those windows that are dragged in to the dynamic window 212 are automatically resized so that the windows fit within the dynamic window 212; and do not overlap. Consequently, the problem of cutting off the sides or edges of the windows would simply not exist if the references were so combined. The rejection of claim 3 should be withdrawn for this additional reason.

Claim 4

It is submitted that **claim 4** is directed to allowable subject matter at least by virtue of its dependency from claim 1.

Claim 5

Claim 5 now includes the limitations of former claim 2. As the Office Action concedes that these limitations are not disclosed by Brooks, the present rejection should be withdrawn.

In addition, claim 5 requires that the computer provide view activation points on the screen. Each view activation point corresponds with a view having predetermined view dimensions. In rejecting claim 5, the Office Action merely asserts that Fujita discloses a visual field changing method and further discloses displaying with a predetermined size (Page 4, paragraph 34). The Office Action fails to assert that Fujita discloses the provision of view activation points on the screen as required by claim 5. It is also submitted that this limitation is not taught or suggested by the cited portion of Fujita. Thus, the Office Action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to claim 5 for at least this additional reason.

Claim 6

It is submitted that **claim 6** is directed to allowable subject matter at least by virtue of its dependency from claims 1 and 5.

In addition, claim 6 requires that the computer provide at least two types of view activation points. One type corresponds with views having a fixed size. In rejecting claim 6, the Office Action asserts that DeStefano discloses a proximity pointer and multiple pointer view operation, including sizing (column 6, line 65 – column 7, line 10).

The cited portion of DeStefano merely teaches that DeStefano's pointer can operate according to one of three mutually exclusive modes – a pointer mode, a move mode, and a resize mode. That DeStefano's device may include such modes fails to disclose or suggest the at least two types of view activation points required by claim 6. Thus, the Office Action fails to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness with respect to claim 6 for at least this additional reason.

Other Matters

Miscellaneous Amendments

Claims 1, 5, 6, and 8 have been amended to eliminate optional reference numerals. These amendments, which are directed solely to formal matters, are not intended to address matters of patentability or otherwise affect the substance of the clams.
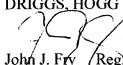
New Claims

New **claims 11-19** do not introduce new matter and are believed to distinguish patentably and non-obviously over the prior art or record.

Conclusion

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that claims 1-19 distinguish patentably and non-obviously over the prior art of record. An early indication of allowability is earnestly solicited.

Respectfully submitted,

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